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EXAMINER

LONG, HEATHER R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

4

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/585,891

Applicant(s)

BERNSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Heather R Long

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed April 29, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Referring to the Steinberg et al. reference, the Applicants argue that Steinberg fails to teach or suggest "camera setting parameters that are optimized for the photo opportunity site" where the camera setting parameters are "pushed" to the camera to "automatically configure the camera" (page 17, lines 1-12). The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Steinberg et al. teaches that the user enters the configuration data into the PC, wherein the configuration data includes camera setting parameters. Then through the use of the wireless connection the user loads the operating system into the camera (the parameters are "pushed" to the camera from the PC). Once the configuration data is loaded onto the camera, the user may then capture images with the new parameter settings (following the downloading the camera is ready for use as indicated by block 69 in Fig. 2 – col. 5, lines 58-59) (col. 4, lines 32-44; Fig. 2, steps 40, 50, 52, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 69 --- col. 4, line 63 – col. 5, line 59). Therefore, it is clear that the camera parameter settings are automatically installed on the camera once the camera downloads them (the PC pushes the camera settings to the camera). Furthermore, it would have been obvious that the parameters are optimized for the photo opportunity site because the user would not send parameters to the camera that would result in a low quality image. Although, Steinberg et al.

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does not explicitly mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a given site clearly improve the quality of the image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, the Applicant argues that the system of Jain fails to teach or suggest "camera setting parameters that are optimized for the photo opportunity site" and does not teach or suggest that these parameters are "pushed" to the camera to "automatically configure the camera" (page 17, lines 18-24). However the Jain et al. reference was relied upon only to teach establishing a wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and the camera (col. 36, lines 32-63). Steinberg et al. was used to teach the pushing of camera parameters.

2. The corrected drawings were received on April 29, 2004. These drawings are acceptable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
4. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 11-14, 17-19, 22-23, 25-27, 29-33, 35, 37-40, 42, 44-46, and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,039) in view of Jain et al. (U.S. Patent 5,745,126).

Regarding claim 1, Steinberg et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to improve quality of an image taken with the camera at a photo opportunity site, comprising the steps of: determining values for a set of camera setting parameters that are optimized for the photo opportunity site to enhance image quality of a picture taken; establishing wireless communication; and pushing the set of setting parameter values via the wireless communication to the camera to automatically configure the camera to take a picture (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose capturing an image of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site. Although Steinberg et al. does not explicitly mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a given site clearly improve the quality of image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Steinberg et al. fails to establish a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and camera. Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and a camera that is taking a picture of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct

the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site. Since the Jain et al. device can identify the location (site) of the camera (col. 36, lines 52-55) it would have been obvious in the combination with Steinberg et al. that the sent camera parameters would be appropriate to the camera's location.

Regarding claim 2, Steinberg et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the steps of storing the setting parameter values in a database, and updating the setting parameter values pushed to the camera as conditions change at the photo opportunity site (col. 2, lines 43-47). When the setting parameters are sent to the camera the camera stores theses values in a database in order to take an image of the particular subject. Then as conditions change at the photo opportunity site new values are sent to the camera and the old parameters are updated.

Regarding claim 4, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of pushing additional content to the camera regarding the subject (col. 36; lines 45-63).

Regarding claim 6, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim 7, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of playing the additional content on the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim 8, Jain et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of playing the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim 11, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to improve quality of an image taken with the camera at a photo opportunity site, comprising the steps of: storage means for storing a set of camera setting parameters that are optimized for the photo opportunity site to enhance quality of a picture taken; wireless communication means coupled to the storage means for establishing communication with the camera, such that the wireless communication means pushes the set of setting parameter values to the camera for automatic configuration of the camera to take a picture (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to mention taking an image of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site. Although Steinberg et al. does not mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a

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given site clearly improve the quality of image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Steinberg et al. fail to establish a wireless communication means with the photo opportunity site. Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and a camera that is taking a picture of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the camera parameters at a particular photo opportunity site. Since the Jain et al. device can identify the location (site) of the camera (col. 36, lines 52-55) it would have been obvious in the combination with Steinberg et al. that the sent camera parameters would be appropriate to the camera's location.

Regarding claim **12**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the setting parameters values are updated (col. 1, lines 9-14). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose that the information sent to the camera is updated as conditions change at the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein information sent

to the camera is updated as conditions change at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, line 45 – col. 37, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. with Jain et al. in order to provide a camera that will be setting parameters will be updated as the conditions change at the photo opportunity site.

Regarding claim **13**, Steinberg et al. discloses in Fig. 1 a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the storage means comprises a database.

Regarding claim **14**, Steinberg et al. discloses in Fig. 1 a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes a computer coupled between the storage means and the wireless communication means (col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15).

Regarding claim **17**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein additional content is pushed to the camera regarding the subject, and the additional content is displayed on a display of the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **18**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content comprises at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **19**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein a timestamp is associated with the additional content, such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **22**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to improve quality of an image taken with the camera at a photo opportunity site, the instructions for: determining values set for a set of camera setting parameters that are optimized for the photo opportunity site to enhance image quality of a picture; establishing wireless communication; and pushing the set of setting parameters values via the wireless communication to the camera to automatically configure the camera to take a picture (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). Steinberg et al. fails to mention taking an image of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site. Although Steinberg et al. does not mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a given site clearly improve the quality of image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Steinberg et al. fail to establish a wireless communication means with the photo opportunity site. Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that

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establishes wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and a camera that is taking a picture of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. and Jain et al. in order to allow the camera to establish a wireless communication between the photo opportunity site and the camera instead of just the computer and the camera. Since the Jain et al. device can identify the location (site) of the camera (col. 36, lines 52-55) it would have been obvious in the combination with Steinberg et al. that the sent camera parameters would be appropriate to the camera's location.

Regarding claim **23**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of storing the setting parameter values in a database, and updating the setting parameter values pushed to the camera as conditions change at the photo opportunity site (col. 2, lines 43-47). When the setting parameters are sent to the camera the camera stores these values in a database in order to take an image of the particular subject. Then as conditions change at the photo opportunity site new values are sent to the camera and the old parameters are updated.

Regarding claim **25**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of pushing additional

content to the camera regarding the subject and playing the additional content on the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **26**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **27**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of providing a timestamp with the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **29**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of storing setting parameter values in a database (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose a plurality of photo opportunity sites with content stored for each of the photo opportunity sites.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for

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automatically configuring a hand-held camera disclosing a plurality of photo opportunity sites, and storing content in a database for each of the photo opportunity sites (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. to the system as disclosed by Steinberg et al. in order to provide a system that not only sends camera parameters for one location, but for a plurality of locations.

Regarding claim **30**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera to improve quality of an image taken at a photo opportunity site, comprising the steps of: establishing wireless communication, receiving camera setting parameter values, wherein the parameter values are optimized for the photo opportunity site; using the parameter values to automatically configure corresponding camera settings, locking at least a portion of the camera settings, and capturing the image using the camera settings (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to mention taking an image of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site. Although Steinberg et al. does not mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a given site clearly improves the quality of image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Steinberg et al. fail to establish a wireless communication means with the photo opportunity site. Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain

et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and a camera that is taking a picture of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site. Since the Jain et al. device can identify the location (site) of the camera (col. 36, lines 52-55) it would have been obvious in the combination with Steinberg et al. that the sent camera parameters would be appropriate to the camera's location.

Regarding claim **31**, Jain et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the steps of receiving additional content regarding the photo opportunity site, and playing the additional content on the camera, such that a user's camera becomes a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **32**, Jain et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of providing at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **33**, Jain et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of providing a timestamp with the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **35**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of providing a digital camera as the camera (col. 2, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim **37**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing program instructions for automatically configuring the camera to improve quality of an image taken at a photo opportunity site, comprising the instructions of: establishing wireless communication; receiving camera setting parameter values, wherein the parameter values are optimized for the photo opportunity site; using the parameter values to automatically configure corresponding camera settings; locking at least a portion of the camera settings; and capturing the image using the capture settings (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to mention taking an image of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site. Although Steinberg et al. does not mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a given site clearly improve the quality of image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Steinberg et al. fail to establish a wireless communication means with the photo opportunity site. Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and a camera that is taking a picture of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site. Since the Jain et al. device can identify the location (site) of the camera (col. 36, lines 52-55) it would have been obvious in the combination with Steinberg et al. that the sent camera parameters would be appropriate to the camera's location.

Regarding claim **38**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instructions of receiving additional content regarding the photo opportunity site, and playing the additional content on the camera, such that the user's camera becomes a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **39**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instruction of providing at least

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one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file as the additional content (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **40**, Jain et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instruction of providing a timestamp with the additional content such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

Regarding claim **42**, Steinberg et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the instruction of providing a digital camera as the camera (col. 2, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim **44**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera having wireless communication capability, comprising: a database for storing camera setting parameter values that are optimized for a photo opportunity site to enhance image quality of a picture taken at the photo opportunity site; a transceiver in communication with the database that is located in proximity to where a user would take a picture with the camera, such that when the digital camera comes within range of the transceiver, wireless communication is established, the transceiver for transmitting the digital camera setting parameter values to the digital camera to automatically configure the camera's capture settings, such that when the picture is

taken, image quality is thereby improved (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to mention taking an image of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site. Although Steinberg et al. does not mention a particular subject, the settings that are optimized for a given site clearly improve the quality of image taken of any particular subject located at that site.

Steinberg et al. fail to establish a wireless communication means with the photo opportunity site. Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a hand-held camera that establishes a wireless communication between a photo opportunity site and a camera that is taking a picture of a particular subject at the photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. and Steinberg et al. in order to have an external device correct the cameras parameters at a particular photo opportunity site. Since the Jain et al. device can identify the location (site) of the camera (col. 36, lines 52-55) it would have been obvious in the combination with Steinberg et al. that the sent camera parameters would be appropriate to the camera's location.

Regarding claim **45**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes a server in communication with the database and the transceiver for sending the

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camera setting parameter values to the transceiver (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15).

Regarding claim **46**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the database includes additional content regarding the photo opportunity site, and the transceiver pushes the additional content to the digital camera for display (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **48**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content comprises at least one of an image file, an audio file, and a text file (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **49**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content is played on the camera, thereby allowing the camera to become a tour aid device as well as a camera (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Regarding claim **50**, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein a timestamp is associated with the additional content, such that the additional content is deleted from the camera after a predetermined amount of time (col. 36, line 64 – col. 37, line 17).

5. Claims 3, 15, 24, 36, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claims 1, 11,

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22, 30, and 37 above, and further in view of Tsushima et al. (U.S. Patent 5,999,213).

Regarding claim 3, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 3 in that claim 3 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameter values to send to the camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameter values to send to the camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim 15, claim 15 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 15 further requires the system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the setting parameter values sent to the camera are based on capabilities of the camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the setting parameters values sent to the camera are based on the capabilities of the camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Tsushima et al. with the Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to establish parameters for a hand-held camera with an external device more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **24**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 24 in that claim 24 further requires a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the instruction of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameter values to send to the camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the instruction of querying the camera for capabilities to determine the setting parameter values to send to the camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **36**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 36 in that claim 36 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of in response to

receiving a software command from the photo opportunity site, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera that includes the step of in response to receiving a software command, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Regarding claim **43**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 43 in that claim 43 further requires a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing program instructions for automatically configuring the camera to include the instruction of in response to receiving a software command from the photo opportunity site, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing program instructions for automatically configuring the camera that includes the step of in response to receiving a software command, retrieving and returning current capabilities of the digital camera (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Tsushima et al. in order to establish parameters more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

6. Claims 5 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claim 4 and 46 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,396,537).

Regarding claim 5, claim 5 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 5 further requires the method of automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of including a category tag as the additional content for the automatic categorization of the pictures.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses the method of automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of including a category tag as the additional content for automatic categorization of the picture (col. 8, line 47 – col. 9, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to create digital files where they are stored in the memory with an informative header.

Regarding claim 47, claim 47 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 47 further requires the system of automatically

configuring a hand-held camera wherein the additional content includes a category tag for the automatic categorization of the pictures.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses the method of automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of including a category tag as the additional content for automatic categorization of the picture (col. 8, line 47 – col. 9, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to create digital files where they are stored in the memory with an informative header.

7. Claims 9, 20-21, 28, 34, 41, and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claims 8, 19, 27, 31, 38, and 50 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,396,537).

Regarding claim 9, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 9 in that claim 9 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **20**, claim 20 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 20 further requires a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the user is provided with an opportunity to purchase the additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **21**, Steinberg et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the database includes camera setting parameter values, a transceiver in communication with the server, wherein the server functions to send the respective camera setting parameter values (col. 1, lines 9-14; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 3, lines 45-47; col. 4, lines 3-15). However, Steinberg et al. fails to

disclose that the database includes additional content for a plurality of photo opportunity sites.

Referring to the Jain et al. reference, Jain et al. discloses a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the database includes additional content for a plurality of photo opportunity sites, each having a respective transceiver in communication with the server, wherein the server functions to send the respective additional content to each photo opportunity site (col. 36, lines 45-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Jain et al. to the system as disclosed by Steinberg et al. in order to provide a system that not only sends camera parameters to a camera, but also additional content.

Regarding claim **28**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 28 in that claim 28 further requires a computer-readable medium containing program instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a computer-readable medium containing instructions for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **34**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 34 in that claim 34 further requires the method implemented in a hand-held camera for automatically configuring the camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **41**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 41 in that claim 41 further requires a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a computer-readable medium in a hand-held camera containing instructions for automatically configuring the camera to include the instruction of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

Regarding claim **51**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 51 in that claim 51 further requires the system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of providing the user with an opportunity to purchase additional content (col. 4, line 54 – col. 5, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. with Squilla et al. in order to require the user to purchase additional information about a particular subject.

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8. Claims 10 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claims 1 and 44 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,396,537).

Regarding claim **10**, claim 10 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 10 further requires the method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of determining the camera setting parameter values that are pushed to the camera based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera to include the step of determining the camera setting parameter values that are pushed to the camera based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site (col. 3, line 47- col. 4, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to have provided the camera with information regarding the photo opportunity site, such information being weather conditions and parameters to coincide with the weather changes.

Regarding claim **52**, claim 52 differs from Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in that claim 52 further requires the system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein what camera setting parameter

values are pushed to the camera is determined based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site.

Referring to the Squilla et al. reference, Squilla et al. discloses a method for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein what camera setting parameter values are pushed to the camera is determined based in part on weather conditions at the photo opportunity site (col. 3, line 47- col. 4, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Squilla et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to have provided the camera with information regarding the photo opportunity site, such information being weather conditions and parameters to coincide with the weather changes.

9. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Tsushima et al. (U.S. Patent 5,999,213).

Regarding claim **16**, Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. differs from claim 16 in that claim 16 further requires a system for automatically configuring a hand-held camera wherein the server queries the camera for the capabilities of the camera and queries the database based on the capabilities.

Referring to the Tsushima et al. reference, Tsushima et al. discloses in Fig. 1 a system for automatically configuring a hand-held

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camera wherein the server queries the camera for the capabilities of the camera and queries the database based on the capabilities (col. 1, lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Tsushima et al. with Steinberg et al. in view of Jain et al. in order to have provided a system for configuring a cameras parameters with an external device more efficiently, reliably, and accurately than before.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather R Long whose telephone number is 703-305-0681. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs.: 7:00 am - 4:30 pm, and every other Fri.: 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on (703) 308-9644. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

HRL
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